It's Odd to See the Little Men Up on Manhattan Bridge Sprinting on the Narrow Way as Nonchaiantly as if They Had Files' Feet-Cable Spinning Next. Men who work in the air have their little

celebrations over things achieved just as the sandhogs in the tunnels are wont to nock off breathing the "air" when tubes meet and congratulate one another over cans of beer. Not long before noon yesterday one of these impromptu celebrations was held high over the middle of the East River when the first human spider was able to swing himself across the narrow breach between the ends of the aerial boardwalk that had been a-building between the towers of the new Manhattan Bridge.

The two flat travelling cages, looking like halves of a box kite, which had been slipping down the double string of cable from opposite towers for the last fifteen days and leaving behind them a footpath of boards, came together. Then Bob Brown, who used to climb hurch steeples and flagstaffs for a living out somewhere in Kentucky, took an extra hitch at his trousers, spat on his hands and swung one travelling cage to another out over the river. Therein lay the ceremony
Bob Brown had been the first man to walk from Manhattan to Brooklyn across a span which will soon be carrying its hundreds of

Of course it never occurred to any of e seventy-five bridge builders who have en weaving this spindling sidewalk up n the air that Bo Brown, or anybody else for that matter, might have fallen to the river below. As well fancy a horse car driver afraid that his plug would kick him. Men who build bridges, some of 'em over cañons out in the Colorado Rockies so high that a cow looks like a puppy down below, don't look at things as a common bookkeeper or insurance clerk stting on trolley car crossing Brooklyn Bridge does. The only thing is: Get the job done and hike for another.

Mind you, if you talk about the work that has been done on the new Manhattan Bridge don't say anything foolish about how you would think that men would be afraid to work up there or don't make a little scream and say, "Suppose they'd fall?" But just go ahead and say that on June 20 the last of those bridge wires were strung, on July 7 they began laying those footbridges, and now see what first class workmen can do. They laid sixty-five feet of sidewalk a day over those four parallel cables; that is, sixty-five feet from each

The way that was done was this: Those travelling cages that look like halves of a box kite went ahead, with men in. each of them. They were paid down the slanting them. them They were paid down the stanting cables by ropes from each tower, and as they moved the men in them laid a plank road on each cable and clamped slats across an across would nail cleats they moved the men in them laid a plank road on each cable and clamped slats across from cable to cable as you would nail cleats on the piazza of a chicken house. Other fellows came along behind, stepping wide from slat to slat, and laid others in between —just enough to fill the spaces and make walking easy. Guard rails? Why, no; you don't have guard rails where bridge workers are on the job. You put guard rails on bridges when they are ready for other people to walk across.

Every morning while these sidewalks were being built the workers had to climb just about 480 steps straight up from the ground to the top of each tower before they could get to their job. Then, as it seemed to people on the Brooklyn Bridge, they walked on swaying shadows down to the points where only the red strings of cable swept down, bridging space.

Now the bridge workers actually run down the sloping planes to the middle, stepping high at each jump to meet the rebound from the swaying boards. Did you ever run down anything four feet wide 150 feet above a river with nothing to beld on to?

o feet above a river with nothing to

With the footbridges now complete the next big job begins, that of spinning the permanent cables that are to support all sorts of weight for a time indefinite. There sorts of weight for a time indefinite. There are to be four of these, each 20% inches in diameter, and they will be 2,920 feet long from anchorage to anchorage. Each of these cables will contain 9,472 wires, each wire 3-16th of an inch in diameter.

The men will begin running these cables shortly. The individual wires will be pulled out from one end of the bridge, over the saddle in the pearest tower, out over

the saddle in the nearest tower, out over the river, through the eye of the second the river, through the eye of the second tower and down to the opposite anchorage. Some sort of a travelling trolley arrangement is going to grip these strands and pull them one by one out over the aerial sidewalks, where the bridge builders will be, ready to bind them into the tremendous sheaves that have to support the new bridge until it falls or a Macaulay's New Zealand traveller pauses to look through its frayed strands at the wolves prowling over what was once the Sullivan fief.

AFONG'S DAUGHTERS DIVIDED. Half Sue Their Mother for the Old China man's Money, Others Side With Her.

HONOLULU, July 5, via San Francisco, July 13.—The suis of Mrs. Bessie R. Burns against her mother, Mrs. Julia H. Afong, is in court here and it reveals a bitter family quarrel. The suit is brought to have the court declare that the income of the property left by old Afong when he returned to China was a trust fund for the benefit of his twelve daughters. The suit was originally brought by Mrs. Riggs, and three other daughters joined her, but they compromised with their mother for \$10,000 each. Mrs. Burns was one of these, but she declares she was induced to agree to compromise her was induced to agree to

she declares she was induced to agree to compromise by faise representations.

Two of Afong's daughters, Mrs. Whiting, wife of Admiral Whiting, and Mrs. Dougherty, wife of Lieut. Dougherty of the United States Navy, are away, but of ten daughters here five side with the mother while five oppose her. Of two sons one favors the mother. The testimony shows that Mrs. Afong has shown partiality in gifts of money to some of her daughters' children.

REFUSES EXTRA SESSION. Gov. Willson of Kentucky Sees No Assur-

ance of Prohibition Legislation. FRANKFORT, Ky., July 13.-In reply to the demand of the Southern Methodist Conference of Eastern Kentucky that he call an extra session of the Legislature to pass a county unit prohibition bill and expass a county unit prohibition bill and extend temperance legislation in the State, Gov. Willson has written a long letter to F. E. Evans of Lexington, who draftgi the original demand, explaining his position.

Gov. Willson says that the failure of the Legislature to pass a county unit bill was due to the Democratic majority in the House and Senate, aided by three Republicans, whom he does not name. He declares that he did all he could at that time to secure some legislation. He does not think. cure some legislation. He does not think however, that he can afford to burden the people with payments for an extra session, especially when there is no certainty that such a bill would be passed.

The Governor thinks that he may later

be obliged to call a special session to provide funds for the State, and if he does this he will include the county unit matter.

Victims of Auto Smash Will Recover. Frederick Donnelly of 320 East Fortythird street, who was injured on Sunday in the automobile accident near Minecla in which D. H. Liverani was killed, was reported out of danger yesterday at the Nassau Hospital, Minecla. Frederick Molt of 137 East Eighty-second street, the chauf-feur, is also in the hospital with a broken arm and bruises. He is reported as doing

"NEW BRIDGE FOOTPATHS MEET LAST BATTLE AT PINE CAMP. SALOME KISSES JOHN AGAIN All of the Troops Will Start for Home This Morning.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 19 .- The militiamen who have so thoroughly enjoyed their stay at Pine Camp this morning heard the bugle call to turn out the last time but one this year in Pine Camp, for to-morrow they will all take their departure. The call came a little before 4 o'clock, and between 4,000 and 5,000 men turned out, had mess and started for battle. 'The troops were divided

as follows: Blue-Lieut.-Cel. Talbot, First Corps Cadets Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, commanding; Capt. E. L. Phillips, Thirteenth Cavalry, chief of staff; First battalion Fifth Infantry; Twelfth Infantry; Fourth Regiment Maryland National Guard; First Corps Cadets, Massachusetts Militia; Com-pany E, Second battalion Engineers; First squadron Eleventh Cavalry; Second squadron Thirteenth Cavalry; Second equadron Fifteenth Cavalry; Battery D, Third Field Artillery; Sixth Field Hospital.

The Brown force was commanded by Major W. C. Wren, Twelfth United States Infantry, and comprised the following: Third Regiment Pennsylvania National Guard, National Guard, Twenty-fourth Infantry, First Separate Company Connecticut National Guard; Company H, Second bat-talion Engineers; Battery E, Third Field Artillery; Seventh Field Hospital. The problem was that a Brown army,

The problem was that a Brown army, defeated recently in a hard fought battle near Word's Mill, was retreating to Watertown for supplies and reenforcements. The rear guard was camped at Pine Camp. The Blues, flushed with victory, were in hot pursuit to wipe out the enemy and the advance encamped at Hubbard. That is, both armies were supposed to be encamped but in reality were sleeping in their tents at Pine Camp. The early call was sounded so as to give the men time to assemble at the initial position early in the morning.

The Blues after the early call marched to the initial position early in the morning.

The Blues after the early call marched to the initial point. Lieut.-Col. Talbot of the Blues received orders to continue the pursuit and attack the Brown force. Major Wren, commanding the Brown force, received orders to cover the retreat of the main body to Watertown.

The opposing forces met at about 6 this morning. The artillery opened fire and a terrific cannonade from both sides followed. The big guns were stationed on a hill west of the camp and a plunging fire was delivered, doing much damage to the advancing cavalry. Infantry came up and joined in the combat and the fight became general. The Blue ammunition train had a narrow escape from capture. While hurrying across the open as fast as four mules could haul the big wagon full of ammunition, the Brown cavalry rushed out and for a time it looked as though the defeated recently in a hard fought battle

ammunition, the Brown cavalry rushed out and for a time it looked as though the wagon train would be captured, the escort being outnumbered. Infantry reenforce-ments arrived quickly and a heavy fire was

ments arrived quickly and a heavy fire was poured into the cavalry, causing them to retreat with heavy loss to the main body. The fighting was mostly of an independent nature, each man picking out a convenient tree or bush and picking off his man. The artillery on both sides kept up a continual duel, making the scene terrifying. As usual, when the battle had reached the most critical stage the chief umpire called the fight off and the men marched back to camp.

Camp.
The First Corps Cadets of Massachusetts proved themselves good entertainers last night. A minstrel show was put on which would do credit to any outfit. A stage was erected in the rear of one of the company streets and seats were put up.
The place was crowded. A washtub of
cooling refreshments was served and
served liberally. No one was allowed to
attend without receiving an invitation to

help himself.

In the Maryland camp entertainment of a different nature was pulled off. A ring was made and a large crowd had the pleasure of seeing some interesting bouts in the manly art of self-defence. Every private in the militia yesterday received \$5 for his stay in camp.

Breaking camp begins early in the morning and by nightfall all of the militia is expected to be homeward bound

FOREST FIRES IN ADIRONDACKS. Raging Fiercely Along the Mohawk and Malone Railroad.

UTICA. July 13 .- Disastrous forest fires are raging in the Adirondacks, particularly along the line of the Mohawk and Malone branch of the New York Central system, and unless rain falls in the next few hours the loss to property will be enormous. The fires have been raging since Saturday and to-day were beyond control in some places. The territory affected in the greatest degree is that between Loon Lake and Mountain View and Tupper Lake and Saranac Inn. Seven fires are reported between Tupper Lake Junction and Saranao Inn and three others between Tekene and Mountain View.

The latter are supposed to have been started by campers yesterday. A strong west wind has prevailed, and the woods, which are dry as tinder, have been burning rapidly. The railroad authorities have been bending every effort to overcome the fires and have two special fire trains out with gangs of men working in relays. A tank car was sent out from Remsen with gang of men to work near Tupper Lake.

Two small fires were burning between Floodwood and Saranac Inn early yesterday and these to-day have increased to alarming proportions. Additional forces are being hurried to the points in danger, but this noon the outlook was not reassuring. In one section word was to the effect that if rain did not come in a few hours it could not be told where the fires would stop.

ALBANY, July 18.—Some anxiety was evidenced at the Department of the State Forest, Fish and Game Commission to-day over reports regarding the prevalence of forest fires in the Adirondacks. Chief Fire Warden L. S. Emmons, who has returned from a review of the situation at Lake George, will start to-morrow for the Saranao Lake country. Mr. Emmons does not believe the situation is as serious as reports would indicate.

While Chief Warden Emmons is taking the most conservative view, it is known from woodsmen that conditions in the Adirondacks are just right for a serious fire which may demand the services of every one of the four hundred fire fighters who can be reached. In some places, it who can be reached. In some places, it is asserted, the woods are as dry as tinder, there having been no rainfall in six weeks. This is true of the country in the northeast corner of Essex country on Lake Champlain, where the fire is reported to have got beyond the control of the fire fighting force to the south of Keeseville.

BLAMED FOR MORRILL'S DEATH. Relative of Mrs. Eddy Killed by Fall After

Being Thrown From Saloon. CONCORD, N. H., July 13.-Charged with esponsibility for the death of Dr. Alpheus Baker Morrill, a relative of Mary Baker G Eddy, William Thibeault of the town of Hooksett is under \$1,500 bonds to appear in court on Wednesday.

The charge made against the prisoner The charge made against the prisoner when he was arrested was assault, but as Dr. Morrill has died since the authorities say that the complaint should be changed to manslaughter. Dr. Morrill while in Hooksett two weeks ago went into a saloon and it is alleged that he go into an altercation with some one and was thrown out. He fell to the ground and his head struck on the sidewalk, causing a fracture of the skull. He was removed to the hospital here and remained unconscious until his death.

Dr. Morrill was one of those who accompanied Mrs. Eddy when she moved her residence from Concord to Newton, Mass. He was graduated from Dartmouth in 1891.

THAT PROPERTY HEAD TROTTED OUT AT THE VICTORIA.

Bare Legs and the Bible Make a Root Gardon Act Wherein Gertrade Hoff-mann is the Very Much Observed of All Observers—She Looked Cool, Anyhow.

The conductor on the Fifth avenue bus who said that legs weren't no treat to him will not greatly care for Miss Gertrude Hoffmann's imitation of Miss Maude Allan's conception of how Salome may be danced before the leery eyes of Herod the King. Miss Maude Allan is doing her dance in London, and being forbidden to do it in certain of the more Puritanical places outside of London, Miss Hoffmann, hitherto not noted for her terpsichorean accom-plishments, is doing her imitation up on the roof of the Victoria Theatre.

She began last night. Oscar is going to do the Strauss opera later in the year. Maybe this is but a preliminary canter (or wriggle). Anyhow, the word had gone forth on Broadway that there would be something doing. So an expectant audience, sprinkled here and there with women and plentifully supplied with field glasses, assembled last evening on the roof and endured the frightfully sour notes of one "Countess Rossi" in "high class operation selections" without a murmur, sustained

Miss Hoffmann's act was number five. Max Hoffmann, her husband, took his place with the band and called forth a few clashes from the cymbals. The curtains parted on the Garden of Herod's palace. Red lights burned symbolicaly in the pillars and up against the night sky, between dark cedar trees, stood Salome herself, her hands raised above her head as if she were about to dive.

And she was not ill prepared either Her costume consisted of one pair of white trunks borrowed from a very small boy. two saucepans, jewelled, and two yards of black mosquito netting, with spangles. If there was anything else it was not visible to the naked eye (nor to the eye assisted by field glasses). After a pause for in-spection Miss Hoffmann descended the steps and began to dance.

There was nothing objectionable about the dance. Actually Salome no doubt contorted herself after the manner of Orientals to this day, and it was not, save for Hered, a pretty thing to see. Miss Hoffmann (or Miss Allan, as this is said to be an exact imitation) eliminates most of the Orientalism and contents herself with running about in deflance of possible tacks on the carpet and now and then whirling out the black mosquito netting by way of throwing in good measure. After a while the property head of John the Baptist is passed up out of the cistern and Miss Hoffmann seizes the charger, bringing it down stage. She does not sing to it, she does not chant lyrically, "I have kissed thy mouth, Jokanan' she merely runs around it a few times, crawls along the floor to get a good look at it and then falls over in a faint, while the curtain comes together.

After all, what of it? We have seen Wilde's and Strauss's "Salome," and we are to see it again. We have seen all this done by great artists, in a living atmosphere created by great if perverted art. Are bare legs such a treat, then, that we mob the Victoria roof to behold a poor dancer and poorer actress go through this mummery? Somewhere or other the spirit that watches over us mortals is smiling just now a sad and rather sour smile. However, business is business.

LEFT EPISCOPAL SISTERHOOD. Mother Superior-General of the Sisters of St. Mary Baptized Into the Roman Faith.

KENOSHA, Wis., July 13.-A sensation was caused in church circles in Kenosha to-day when news was received that Mother to-day when news was received that Mother Edith, the Mother Superior-General of the Sisters of St. Mary, in charge of Kemper Hall in this city, had been baptized into the Roman faith at Philadelphia and had left the mother house at Peekskill, N. Y. Sister Margaret Clair, mother provincial of the Western district, who is now at Kemper Hall in charge of the work, and Sister Catherine, the mother provincial of the Southern district, who is at Memphis, have conferred on the matter and it is the Southern district, who is at memphis, have conferred on the matter and it is possible that both of them will go to Peekskill to prevent any of the other sisters at the main home of the order leaving the

Sister Margaret Claire said that for some time there had been a young Irish chaplain at the mother house, who had been a teacher of Catholic doctrines and that his teaching had been largely responsible for the change

in faith.

The novitiate of the Western province is at Kemper Hall, Kenosha. The order is probably the largest order of women in the Episcopal Church in the United States and the submission of its Mother-General ranks in importance with that of Dr. McGarvey, until recently rector of St. Elizabeth's at Philadelphia, who is considered the head of the homeward movement in the Episcopal Church.

THE CROWD RUSHED OVER HER. Woman Crushed in Subway Wouldn't Move Till Husband Came.

Mrs. James L. Morley, 27 years old, of 198 East 182d street lay for two hours in the Fourteenth street subway station last night after she had been injured trying to board an express train at rush time. Her

board an express train at rush time. Her husband finally arrived and persuaded her to go to St. Vincent's Hospital.

Part of the Fourteenth street station is built in a curve and there is something of a gap between the platform and the car entrance. Mrs. Morley was well up in the crowd, but when the car door opened she alipped and went down between the car and platform. The crowd pressed right on and by the time the woman was pulled out she was bruised and unable to stand because of Internal injuries.

An ambulance came from Bellevue Hospital, but after she had been treated Mrs. Morley refused to go to the hospital. She was made comfortable in a corner of the station and her husband was sent for. He arrived about 8 o'clock and then Mrs. Morley consented to go to St. Vincent's.

Iron Wage Scale Signed.

DETROIT, July 13 .- A settlement affecting 10,000 men in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wis-10,000 men in Pennsylvania, Onio, Wisconsin, Michigan, Missouri and Illinois has been reached by the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers and the Western Bar Iron Association, who have been in conference in Detroit for a week over wage scales.

The puddlers accept a cut of about 8 per cent. and the finishers an average reduction of about 2 per cent.

Jews to Have an Arber Day. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 18 .- The ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 18.—Ine Federation of American Zionists to-day adopted a resolution ordering that a day be assigned for a national Jewish Arbor day, when all Jewish societies shall hold mass meetings and funds shall be collected for the planting of olive trees in Palestine. The Palistine project was discussed at

Commander Enapp to Command the Cruiser Charleston.

WASHINGTON, July 13.-Commander Henry Shepard Knapp, chief of staff of the Pacific fleet, has been transferred to the command of the cruiser Charleston, vice Commander Frank E. Beatty, who was transferred from the Charleston to command the Wisconsin of the Atlantic battle-

CHINESE GO ON LUSITANIA.

nterval of Laxury for the Strathpre's 21 The twenty-three Chinamen who jun

or threatened to jump into the bay on Satur-day rather than sail in the stokehold of the British steamabip Strathyre are going back to China by roundabout route, via Liver-pool, and they will not be bossed on the way, at least not on the way to Liverpool by any economical lime juicer. They will sail to-morrow by the swiftest liner affort, the Lucitania, and they will have a place in the steerage all to themselves, with as much breathing room and bunk room as some first cabin passengers used to get

thirty years ago. The twenty-three left the Church street station yesterday afternoon and were taken down to the station of the harbor squad at Pier A and put aboard a police launch. They had their own cook with them and ne was permitted to purchase rice and cnickens before the party started for Ellis Island. The Chinese friends of the mutineers will supply them before they are put aboard the Lusitanta with shark fins, birds' nests and other specialties.
This disposition of the Chinamen was

decided on after a conference in which Inspector Sisson of the Chinese inspection bureau, representatives of the Chinese Consul and the British Consul and Immigration Commissioner Watchorn took part Before the Chinamen left the Church street station a representative of the Department f Justice in Wasnington saw some of them.

He said he had instructions to investigate.

It is said that Benham & Boyesen, agents here of the Strathyre, agreed to pay the expense of transporting the Chinamen to Liverpool. The British Board of Trade will examine into their complaints after their arrival there, as they are legally British seamen. Their departure from American shores removes one of the problems that the plunge of ten of them into American waters created. The other puzzles are up to the British Government.

A detailed description of the twenty three mutineers as made out for Commis sioner Watchorn showed that every mother's son of them had a scar on face, head or neck. They themselves attributed the marks, some of which were deep and vivid, to the attentions of muscular Britons in authority aboard the Strathyre.

authority aboard the Strathyre.

Norfolk, Va., July 13.—The steamship Strathyre arrived here to-day. Capt. Gunn makes emphatic denial of the charges of inhuman treatment and does not seem to be worrying about the troubles of the Chinamen. "The crew of forty-two Chinese were shipped for two years at Shanghai upward of eleven months ago," said Capt. Guns to-day. "The men had been unruly ever since they came aboard. They were guilty of disobedience of orders and had acted insolently toward the officers. They knew that they would be punished for these things when they returned to Shanghai. I had intended to turn them over to the authorities there so that they would be punished. For that reason they wanted to leave the ship. The men got regulation fare, with a few extras. They were not struck by officers of the ship."

Capt. Gunn does not seem to fear arrest on charges made by the Chinamen.

EXCISE PROBERS IN PATERSON Reverend Crusader Says Conditions Are

So Good He's Lost His Job. PATERSON, N. J., July 13 .- The New Jersey excise investigating committee paid its first visit to Paterson to-day and began looking into the manner of observance of the Bishops' law. Among those ordered to appear were Recorder Carroll, Mayor Andrew McBride, Chief of Police Bimson and Clerk of the Board of Aldermen Charles Gall of Paterson, President W. Grafton Bateman of the Passaic City Council, City Clerk Thomas Watson of Passaic, Chief of Police William Hendry and John J. Welsh, Joseph Spitz and George K. Rose.

The Very Rev. William McNulty, the venerable pastor of St. John's Church, well known as a militant temperance worker was present at the investigation on invitation of the commission. He was called a the third witness, Assistant Prosecuto He was called as the third witness, Assistant Prosecutor Ralph Shaw and City Comptroller John Donahue preceding him. In reply to queries of members of the commission Dean McNulty said he believed the liquor trade in this city was better conducted than ever before. He spoke highly of Chief of Police Bimson, saying that he had been very diligent. Asked how many back rooms he had been in since the Bishops' law was put into effect the dean answered "None; the Chief of Police has done me out of a jeb," and smiled.

City Comptroller Donahue showed by the records of the city that \$25 of the 492 licenses in the city were paid for by the breweries. Commissioner Backes termed them "brewery saloons"

breweries. Commissioner Backes termed them "brewery saloons."

Mayor McBride said from his personal knowledge he believed that the law was being observed. He thought it might work for the common good to have a higher fee and fewer saloons.

SULK'S COMMITMENT VACATED. He May Have to Pay \$1,000 to Lawyer

Who Tried to Keep Him in an Asylum. After being confined in Morris Plains Insane Asylum as a lunatic and escaping from there to be temporarily exiled in New York pending the outcome of a suit by his wife to have a permanent receiver appointed for his estate, Charles H. Sulk, a wealthy plumber in business at 529 Communipaw avenue, Jersey City, is now asked to pay the lawyer's fee of \$1,000 incurred by his

the lawyer's fee of \$1,000 incurred by his wife.

The question came up in Chancery Chambers, Jersey City, yesterday when the commitment issued by the authorities of Newark and by which Sulk was confined in Morris Plains was ordered vacated, thus making it possible for Sulk to return to Jersey City to resume management of his business.

Chancellor Mahlon Pitney also decreed that \$1,000 be placed in a local bank pending a decision on the question of the lawyer's bill. This decision, the Court said, would be given in a few days.

be given in a few days.

SUES UNION FOR DAMAGES. Newark Carpenter Says Its Conspiracy Cos

Him His Membership and Job. Suit for \$500 damages has been instituted in the Second District Court, Newark, by Elmer E. Blanchard, a carpenter, against Mill Men's Local Union, No. 1209, United Mill Men's Local Union, No. 1209, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. The suit is the outcome of the loss by Blanchard of his membership in the union and of his job as a mill hand for the firm of V. J. Hedden & Co.

In his complaint Blanchard sets forth that his dismissal from the union and subsequently from his job was due to his refusal to pay a fine of \$100 that had been imposed upon him by the union. This action of the union, Blanchard alleges, was without just cause and he therefore accuses the organization

and he therefore accuses the organization with "maliciously and unlawfully conspiring and contriving to injure his good name and prevent him from earning a livelihood at his trade." Central New York Saengerfest.

UTICA, July 13 .- Between 800 and 800 members of twenty-four German singing organizations affiliated with the Central New York Saengerbund are in this city for the fifth annual saengerfest, which began this afternoon and will hold over until Wednesday night. Among those taking an especially active part in the saengerfest are William Hollwig, Theodore Henninger, Anton Kruse, Charles O. Korth and L. Leinning, representing the United German Singing Societies of New York City. They are going to extend a formal invitation to the central New York organisation to consolidate with the Northeastern Saengerbund, which is one of the biggest German organisations in the country. organizations affiliated with the Central

BRYAN DISCUSSES PRESIDENCY

INCUMBENT SHOULD HAVE NO PROSPECT OF SECOND TERM.

Power of the Office Often Overestimated
—Vice-President Gught to Be Ex-Officie
a Member of the Cabinet, the Better to Learn How to Pill a Vacancy.

Collier's Weekly will print this week under the heading "My Conception of the Presidency" this piece by William J. Bryan: The President's power for good or for harm is often overestimated. Our Government is a Government of checks and balances; power is distributed among different de-pertments and each official works in co-operation with others. In the making of laws, for instance, the President joins with the Senate and the House; he may recommend, but he is powerless to legislate except as a majority of the Senate and the House as a majority of the Senate and the House concur with him. The Senate and the House are also independent of each other, each having a veto over the other; and the Presi-dent has a veto over both, except that the Senate and House can by a two-thirds vote override the President's veto. The influence of the President over legislation is therefore limited; he shares responsibility with a large number of the people's representatives. Even in the enforcement of law he is hedged about by restrictions. He acts through

an Attorney-General (whose appointment must be approved by the Senate) and offenders against the law must be prosecuted in the courts, so that here again the responsi-bility is divided. In the making of im-portant appointments too he must consult the Senate and is of necessity compelled to exercise care and discretion. The most important requisite in a President, as in other officials, is that his sympathy shall be with the whole people rather than with any fraction of the population. He is constantly called upon to act in the capacity of a judge deciding between the importunities of those who seek favors and the rights and interests of the public. Unless his sympathies are right the few are sure to have an advantage over the many, for the masses have no one to present their claims. They act only at elections and must trust to their repres tives to protect them from all their foes.

Second, the President must have a knowledge of public questions and the ability to discern between the true and the false; he must be able to analyze conditions and to detect the sophistries that are always employed by those who seek unfair advantages. He must possess the moral courage to stand against the influences that are brought to bear n favor of special interests. In fact the quality of moral courage is as essential in a public official as either right sympathies or a

trained mind.

A President must have counsellors, and to make wise use of counsellors he must be open to convictions. The President is committed by his platform to certain policies, and the platform is binding; he is also committed to certain principles of government, and these he is in duty bound to apply in all mat-ters that come before him. But there is a wide zone in which he must act upon his own judgment, and bere he ought to have the aid of intelligent, conscientious and faithful advisers. The law provides these, to a certain extent, in giving him a Cabinet, and the Vice-President ought to be made a member of the Cabinet ex officio, in order, first, that the President may have the benefit of his wisdom and knowledge of affairs and, second that the Vice-President may be better prepared to take up the work of the Presid in case of a vacancy in the Presidential office. There ought to be cordial relations also between the President and those who occupy positions of influence in the coordinate branches of the Government, for our Government is not a one man government but a government in which the chosen repre sentatives of the people labor together to give expression to the will of the voters. But the Presidency is the highest position in

the world, and its occupant is an important factor in all national matters. If he is a devout believer in our theory of government recognizes the constitutional distribution of powers, trusts thoroughly in the people and fully sympathizes with them in their aspirations and hopes, he has an opportunity to do a splendid work; he occupies a vantage ground from which he can exert a wholesom e nfluence in favor of each forward movement The responsibilities of the office are so grea that the occupant ought to be relieved o prove worthy of the confidence of his country. men; for this reason he ought to enter the position without thought or prospect of a secon

While the hurdens of such an office are heavy and while the labors of the office are exacting and exhausting, the field of service is large and, measuring greatness by service, a Presi dent, by consecrating himself to the public weal, can make himself secure in the affection of his fellow citizens while he lives, and create for himself a permanent place in his nation'

'NO POLITICS' NAVY YARD ORDER. Restricts Employees to Private Discussion

and Voting, Navy Department Says. District No. 15 of the International Asset riation of Machinists has received a reply from acting Secretary of the Navy Truman H. Newberry to a letter asking for an explanation of the notices posted in the shops at the Brooklyn navy yard warning employees not to take an active part in politics.

The union wanted to know what has meant by "an active part in politics." Mr. Newberry wrote:

The President has referred to this De partment your letter requesting to be advised as to what constitutes taking an active part in politics in violation of the civil service

By an executive order of June 15, 1907 section 1 of rule 1 of the civil service rules was amended to read as follows: No person in the executive civil service shall use his official authority or influence for the purpose of interfering with an election or affecting the result thereof. Persons who by the provisions of these rules, are in the competitive classified civil service, white retaining their rights to vote as they please and to express privately their opinions on all political subjects, shall take no active part

At the request of the civil service commis sion, the Department under date of May 14, 1998, Issued instructions to the effect that laborers and mechanics at navy yards and mayal stations will be subject to discharge for political activity in the same manner as competitive classified employees.

About 2,000 employees in the Brooklyn navy yard are affected by this order. Most of them are not worrying over the notifications, as they have no ambition to become political speakers. In the navy yards there is no discrimination between union and non-union men, but many of the employees belong to unions.

Frohman to Produce "Paid in Full"

Wagenhals & Kemper have arranged with Charles Frohman for the production in London of Eugene Walter's successful play "Paid in Full," which is now in its seventh month at the Astor Theatre. Mr Frohman will produce the play at the Hieks
Theatre early in September, probably with
an American company. Wagenhals &
Kemper had intended to present Annie
Russell in the rôle of Emma Brooks in "Paid
in Full'gin Londongabout Easter time, but
subsequently they got for her John Valentine's play "The Stronger Sex."

Delay in Concy Island Fare Decision The decision in the Coney Island five-cent fare case may not be handed down for some weeks, according to statements made yesterday at the office of the Public Service Commission. The commissioners are taking turns at vacations and progress, is alow. B. Altman & Co.

WOMEN'S MUSLIN DRESSES

THE REMAINING STYLES IN WOMEN'S MUSLIN DRESSES AND COAT SUITS OF WASHABLE FABRICS ARE BEING OFFERED AT MUCH LESS THAN ORIGINAL PRICES.

THIS DAY (TUESDAY), A SPECIAL SALE OF WOMEN'S MUSLIN DRESSES WILL BE HELD AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES:

\$6.75, \$12.00, \$16.00, \$18.00

SEPARATE SKIRTS . . . \$3.75 & 4.25

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MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SILK UMBRELLAS

WITH HANDLES OF NATURAL WOOD, 26 AND 28 INCH SIZES, SOLD USUALLY FOR \$3.00 & 3.50. WILL BE ON SPECIAL SALE.

THIS DAY (TUESDAY), . . AT \$2.00 EACH

A SALE OF MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS \*

WILL TAKE PLACE THIS DAY (TUESDAY). COMPRISING STYLES SOLD USUALLY FOR \$1.50

AT 85c. EACH

34th Street, 35th Street and 5th Avenue.

TO PREACH TO MR. ROCKEFELLER. Atlanta Clergyman Accepts John D.'s In-

vitation to Cleveland Pulpit. ATLANTA, July 13.—On the personal invitation of John D. Rockefeller the Rev. John E. White, pastor of the Second Baptist Church of Atlanta, will preach during part of July and all of August in the Euclid Avenue Church in Cleveland, of which Mr. Rockefeller is a member. In his letter to Dr. White Mr. Rockefeller urged the Atlanta man to come, saying

urged the Atlanta man to come, saying that he could do good by his preaching. Mr. Rockefeller also invited Dr. White to visit the former's home at Forest Hill.

"I am going to preach for Mr. Rockefeller," said Dr. White, "and it will be straight forward truths, the kind of Gospel I preach to to my own people. I think there is no one who wants that sort of Gospel more than Mr. Rockefeller desires it."

HELP FOR ZIONISM IN RUSSIA. Prime Minister Stelypin Promises Not to Hinder the Movement.

A cable despatch from London to the Jewish Daily News announces that the Zionist leaders have received a report from St. Petersburg of an audience had by Dr. David Wolfsohn, president of the Zionist congress, with Prime Minister Stolypin and Foreign

Minister Baron Iswolski.

As a result of that audience Zionism will profit very much in Russia in the future. Dr. Wolfsohn reports. M. Stolypin promised not to put any more obstacles in the way of the Russian Zionists. They will now be able to continue their work unhampered by Russian officials.

Foreign Minister Iswolski authorized Dr. Wolfsohn to publish a statement in his Wolfsohn to publish a statement in his behalf that he sympathized with the aims and objects of Zionism.

The Seageers. Sailing to-day by the North German Lloyd steamship Kronprinz Wilhelm for

Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen: Mr. and Mrs. Francis Ormond French, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Ormond French,
Mrs. Elsie French Vanderbilt, Dr. Carl von
Schubert, attaché of the German Emba say
at Washington; Sir and Lady Raymon d
Menendez, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Blake, Mrs.
Isabelle Scott Grant, S. C. Guggenheimer,
Carl August Dohme, E. S. Dodge, Miss N. N.
Whitehead, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Hammond,
Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Harlow and Wilson G. H.
Randolph.

Improving the Salome Dance in Harlem. Manager Brunelle of Keith & Proctor's 125th Street Theatre, where La Sylphe is moving pictures of Herod's feast yesterday and put on the scene with a cast of twenty, which improved the effectiveness of the dance. appearing in the Salome dance, cut out the

GRAPE NUTS.

DIFFERENT NOW

It was formerly the belief that to become trong, athletes must eat plenty of meat. This is all out of date now, and many trainers feed athletes on the well-known

Athlete Finds Better Training Food.

barley, and cut the meat down to a small portion, once a day. "Three years ago," writes a Mich. man. having become interested in athletics, I found I would have to stop eating pastry

food Grape-Nuts, made of wheat and

and some other kinds of food. "I got some Grape-Nuts and was soon eating the food at every meal, for I found that when I went on the track I felt more ively and active.

"Later I began also to drink Postum in place of coffee and the way I gained muscle and strength on this diet was certainly great. On the day of a field meet in June I weighed 124 lbs. On the opening of the football season in Sept. I weighed 140. I attributed my fine condition and good work to the discontinuation of improper food and coffee, and the using of Grape-Nuts and Postum, my principal diet during training season being Grape-Nuts. "Before I used Grape-Nuts I never felt

right in the morning-always kind of 'out f sorts' with my stomach. But now when of sorts with my stomach. But how when I rise I feel good, and after a breakfast largely of Grape-Nuts with oream, and a cup of Postum, I feel like a new man."
"There's a Reason."
Name given by Postum Co., Battle Greek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in

pkgs. Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are gonuine, true, and full of human

## SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR SUMMER READING OFFERED AT BARGAIN PRICES

Tales from Blackwood A collection of 25 Short Stories. 6 vols., published at \$6.00...... 2.50 set Marus Joaki Novels 6 vols., published at \$7.50 2.50 "

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Merimee Complete Works . 9.75 " Pee (Edgar Allan), Complete 10 vols., cloth, \$17.50 ... 7.50 " Lamb's Works, Complete 8.50 8 vols., \$20.00 Eliot's Works, Complete

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SALES BY AUCTION.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms. Inc. B33-341 Fourth Avenue, S. F. Cor. 25th St. HENRY A. HARTMAN, Auctioneer. NOW ON EXHIBITION The Provident Loan Society

of New York Of the collateral for unpaid loans made between March 1st, 1907, and March 31st, 1907, both inclusive. FOURTH AVENUE OFFICE, 279 Pourth Avenue. Loans No. 67806 to No. 71985, both inclusive, and all collateral left over from former sales. ELDRIDGE STREET OFFICE.

186 Eldridge Street.

Loans No. 18894 to No. 178001, both inclusive, and all collateral left over from former cales.

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165 East 125th Street.
Loans No. 55635 to No. 55612, both inclusive, and all collateral left over from former saics.

collateral left over from former sales.

GRAND STREER OFFICE,

400 Grand Street.

Loans No. 2131 to No. 2716, both inclusive, and collateral left over from former sales.

WILLIAMSSECULE STREET.

A Graham Avvaue, Brooklyn.

Loans No. 22280 to No. 2426, both inclusive, and collateral left over from former sales.

To be sold WEDNENDAY and THURSDAY,

FULY 15th & 16th, 1908, at 10 o'clock such dis